Numb. 529.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

FROM JANUARY 25. TO FEBRUARY 1. 1738,9.

[*The Account of the Conference between the Governor and Aſſembly, which we promis'd in our laſt, muſt be deferr'd to another Opportunity.*]

[From a late Gentleman's MAGAZINE.]

ADDRESS *of a late* Chineſe *Nobleman to the Emperor.*

When the Pride, Luxury, *and* Corruption *of the* Chineſe, *had brought a heavy Judgment upon their Kingdom, a certain Nobleman, being deeply affected with the Calamities of his Country, took an Opportunity to addreſs himſelf to the Emperor in the following Manner:*

SIRE,

BEHOLD what are the preſent Manners of your Empire! Riches are in great Requeſt, Virtue almoſt in none: Uprightneſs, Modeſty, Temperance, are rare, eſpecially at Court: The moſt natural, and the moſt common Laws are overthrown: *Combination* carries it from Blood: Your neareſt Relations are nothing in Compariſon with certain unnatural Dependants: The greateſt Number of your Miniſters and Officers ſtudy only the Grimace of Complaiſance, and how to enrich themſelves by your Indulgence. Such is the State of Things! And ſuch is the Source of thoſe Calamities that afflict your Empire! This is what you muſt endeavour to remedy, otherwiſe your Tenderneſs and Clemency are uſeleſs.

The Court is commonly the Pattern of the People's Manners. When your Great Men not only live in a mutual good Underſtanding, but even yield to one another on certain Occaſions, Diſputes and Quarrels will very ſoon become rare among their Inferiors. Robberies and Outrages will ſoon ceaſe, by the Great Men becoming charitable and liberal. In ſhort, let Juſtice, Temperance, Modeſty and Humanity obtain at Court, Unanimity will ſoon reign among the People. They will excite one another to follow ſo fair Examples. By theſe Means our wiſeſt Princes, without uſing almoſt any Severity, have made Virtue flouriſh. But if Vice reigns at Court, it diffuſes itſelf through the reſt of the Empire ſo eaſily, that if there is among the People the leaſt Coldneſs or Miſunderſtanding, it immediately improves into Diſputes and Quarrels. Haughtineſs among the Great, is always productive of Inſolence among the Small. If great Officers are ſeen to affect an Independent Authority, to abuſe the Favour, and make a Traffick unknown to him of the Authority of their Prince; in a ſhort Time nothing will be heard of among the People, but Robberies, Rapines and Factions.

At preſent nothing is to be ſeen all over the Empire, but Luxury and expenſive Follies upon curious and magnificent Equipages, Habits and Houſes. Never were all Refinements upon ſenſual Pleaſures carried to ſuch an Extravagance. Delicacies for the Palate are now ſo much improved, that Repaſts ſerve no longer the End of Nouriſhment, but of Gluttony and Debauchery. Every Day produces new Concerts; and Muſick whoſe original Deſign was to calm the Emotions of the Heart, ſerves now to kindle up the moſt ſhameful Paſſions: In ſhort, one wou'd think that there was an univerſal Endeavour in the Kingdom to give a looſe to all the Paſſions: Diſſimulation and Fraud have turn'd Wiſdom out of Doors: A ſincere Attachment to the Holy Rites, is degenerated into an inſolent Contempt of ſacred Things. To allow of theſe Indecencies among the Great, is to teach the common People to imitate them; for whatever is glaring, wanton or licentious, naturall ſtrikes the Senſes, & eaſily ſeduces. I would therefore willingly know, if Oſtentation, Fraud, Wantonneſs, Intemperance and Infidelity, are good Examples to ſet before a People? Are theſe the Means to render them happy and flouriſhing? Surely not. And one needs not to be aſtoniſhed, that they make a new Progreſs in Vice every Day.

Antiently all the Officers in the Kingdom made it their principal Study to inculcate in the People, both by Inſtruction and Example, a ſincere Love of Virtue, whereby it ſometimes happened, that not a hardened Criminal was found in the whole Empire: But of late this excellent Method has been

been diſuſed, and the People being abandon'd to their Luſts, have forſaken Juſtice; ſo that Criminals are now increaſed ſo much, that every Year they may be reckon'd up by Thouſands.

If then Vice reigns ſo abſolute throughout the whole Empire, it cannot be imputed to the wiſe Decrees of Fate, but to the wrong Meaſures that are taken to prevent it. It has been propoſed to your Majeſty, that thoſe convicted of certain Crimes may be permitted to ranſom themſelves by large Donations. This I cannot approve of; for when two Men are equally guilty, why ſhould one eſcape becauſe he is rich, and the other die becauſe he is poor? Shall the Heinouſneſs of Crimes no longer be the Rule of Puniſhment? Shall Poverty and Riches be the only Meaſure of Guilt and Innocence? This is a Diſorder which muſt infallibly be attended by another. For as ſoon as this Innovation comes to be known, where is the Father, or where is the Relation, who, to ranſom the Life of his Son or his Kinſman, will not uſe all imaginable Methods to procure Money to ſave them? And their Hopes of Succeſs will render them blind to Danger, and encourage them to purſue unjuſt Meaſures. What a Scource of new Crimes will this open! And for one Man whoſe Life Money will ſave, there may be ten who may loſe theirs by attempting to procure wherewithal to redeem him. In ſhort, 'tis at the ſame Time to weaken the Love of Virtue, and deſtroy the Credit of our Laws: And when theſe Baſes of Government are ruin'd, I doubt much, if your Miniſters, let them be as wiſe as the wiſeſt of their Anceſtors, can ever re-eſtabliſh them.

There are in the Hearts of the People two Principles very oppoſite, the one of Good, the other of Evil. They have a Stock of Goodneſs and Juſtice, but they have alſo a Fund of Avarice and Intereſt; againſt both which they ought to be fortify'd by Inſtructions and by Laws. Your Predeceſſor, as great a Prince as he was, during the Courſe of his Reign, never could extirpate from the Hearts of his Subjects all Paſſion and Intereſt; but he took his Meaſures ſo well, that Paſſion and Injuſtice yielded to Reaſon and Equity.

A wiſe Prince cannot do better than to examine Hiſtory, and attentively to weigh the different Events that are there pointed out, in order to trace their Springs, and to diſtinguiſh what is worthy of Imitation, and what ought to be avoided. Hence he will obſerve, that the firſt Care of a Prince ſhould be to leave as an Inheritance to his Deſcendants, a large Share of Juſtice and of Virtue. How true is it, that without it all other Goods are uſeleſs and tranſitory! If Heaven had ordered it otherwiſe, how could Princes have been reſtrained from Oppreſſion, or how could Subjects have been kept in their Duty? For ſuch generally as the Prince is, ſuch are his People; ſo that Tyranny and Uſurpation are ever followed by Faction and Rebellion.

Formerly a ſubordinate Prince had the Rights of the Emperor laid before him, that he might be inform'd of the Reſpect due to his Sovereign. *How*, ſaid he, *do I act contrary to it?* He was then the only Perſon in the Kingdom that was blind to his undutiful Behaviour.

But now a-days how many imitate him! The Miniſter aſſumes the Authority of the Prince, the Prince that of the Sovereign, and the Sovereign himſelf a good deal exceeds what Reaſon preſcribes. The Evil is great, and may already paſs as inveterate; but if there is a Remedy, it is you alone, O Prince, that muſt apply it. If there is a Poſſibility to recall former Times, your Example muſt do it. I ſay, if they can be recall'd; for according to the ſmall Meaſure of my Underſtanding, it is impoſſible to put Things upon the ancient Footing. Among the Ancients every Thing was put under proper Regulations, and a ſtrict Conformity thereto was obſerved even by the Emperors themſelves. The Number of their Officers and Attendants were limited to a very reaſonable Allowance, and that of their Horſes to the neceſſary Services they were to perform. The Walls of their Palace were indeed handſome and in good Repair, but without Ornaments; and the ſame Simplicity was obſerved in their Chariots and all their Moveables. The Circumference of their Park was but a few Leagues, and the Entrance of it free to all Degrees of People. Their Revenue was the Tythe of their Lands, which was all that ever was paid them. The perſonal Eſtate of the Emperor was a hundred Leagues of Ground, and every Family enjoy'd his Portion of the reſt, without any additional Burden, other than three Days Labour, which each was once a Year obliged to furniſh for the Service of the State: This being performed, every one was at his own Liberty, and every one enjoy'd his Eaſe. And theſe fortunate Times are highly celebrated by the Antients.

But though our Times fall ſhort of thoſe of the Antients, the Zeal of your Subjects ſtill ſubſiſts: They are loaded with Duties to ſupply the Exigencies of the State. Taxes are heap'd upon Taxes; your Subjects ſuffer a great deal, and are not inſenſible of their Miſery: Notwithſtanding which; they make it their Duty to furniſh all the neceſſary Charges, and nobody remonſtrates againſt them, they being the ordinary Means of providing for States: But I muſt beſeech your Majeſty to look a little farther back than theſe latter Reigns, to examine with Attention, and to imitate the laudable Frugality of ſome of your Anceſtors; to cut off two Thirds of the Expences of your Court in Salaries, *** and Entertainments; for while many of the Officers of your Court are upholding in Extravagancy, Companies of Strollers and Singers, to gratify their Pleaſures, your People are in Miſery. A great Number of your inſtuſtrious Subjects are ſtarving for Want, and that too at a Time when Luxury was never carried to ſo great a Length at Court. The great Men now a-days, whoſe Eſtates lie in the remoteſt Parts of your Empire, live as it were in Obſcurity in their own Neighbourhood, in order to make a Figure at Court; where the only Queſtion is, who ſhall have the grandeſt Coach, or the richeſt

richeſt Equipage, or make the moſt favourable Preſents to their favourite Eunuchs. O ight Things to go thus under a King whom Providence, by placing on the Throne, has appointed as a Father equally indulgent to all his People?

May the Admonitions of Heaven inſpire your Majeſty with an awful Dread! May a generous Compaſſion for the Sufferings of your poor and miſerable Subjects kindle in your Breaſt an ardent Deſire to inſpect into the real Cauſe of their Calamities. Enquire firſt into whatever calls for Reformation in your Court, and when that is once well-regulated, extend your Cares ſtill farther. In what regards Muſick, confine yourſelf to the Taſte of the *Great Muſician*; let it be grave, ſolemn and inſtructive. Recommend a reſpectful Reverence to the Holy Rites. Open a large Door for Complaints. Seek out for Men of Merit: And above all, honour thoſe who are diſintereſted, upright and ſincere. Baniſh from your Court all Flatterers: Apply your ſelf to the Study of the Laws, and examine the Practice of the happieſt Ages. In this manner, learn whatever is human and natural in Government, and what produces Union and Peace. In ſhort, endeavour by ſetting your Subjects an Example of all the Virtues, to reform their Conduct, and correct their Errors, and, at leaſt, let your whole Empire ſee, that Wiſdom and Virtue alone can recommend a Man to your Care.

LONDON, October 18.

ON Monday Morning an Expreſs arrived at his Grace the Duke of New-Caſtle's Office, from Mr. Keene, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Madrid; and as we hear, has brought over the Ratification of the Preliminary Articles of the Convention lately ſign'd between Great Britain and Spain; upon which the Stocks have riſen above *One per Cent.*

Letters from Berlin, by way of Hamburgh, aſſure, that a very important Negociation is in Treaty between the Courts of Great Britain and Pruſſia, and it will be concluded by a Marriage, which will more ſtrictly unite the two Houſes.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. who was thought to have been drowned, has been lately ſeen in ---------- Oxfordſhire, in perfect Health.

The Report of an approaching Peace with the Ottoman Porte encreaſes daily.

Octob. 19. The appearance of an Agreement between the Emperor and France, in Relation to Luxemburgh ſtill continues.

The Prince and Princeſs of Wales, are gone to the Bath.

The Parliament is further prorogued to the 7th of December.

BOSTON, January 2.

One Day laſt Week a Woman at the North End, ſet her young Child before the Fire and left it alone, while ſhe ſtept out about ſome Buſineſs; in which Time a Spark of Fire flew upon the Child's Cloaths, and before its Mother return'd, it had ſpread and got thro' to the Fleſh, ſo that the poor Child's Legs were burnt in a moſt terrible Manner.

January 4. *The Child whoſe Legs were ſo terribly burnt, as above mention'd, as 'twas thought they muſt have been cut off to ſave it's Life, dyed laſt Monday Morning; part of one Foot having been cut off the Day before, and the whole of the other was to have been cut off to the Ancle the next Day, if the Child had liv'd*

Laſt Tueſday Mr. John Winthrop, ſecond Son of the Hon. Adam Winthrop, Eſq; of this Town, was publickly inſtall'd Holliſian Profeſſor of the Mathematicks and Philoſophy in Harvard-College at Cambridge: The Solemnity was perform'd in the College Hall, with great Decency, in the Preſence of his Excellency our Governor, the Honourable our Lieutenant Governor, with moſt of the other Honourable and Reverend Overſeers of the ſaid College, and a great Number of other Gentlemen, the greateſt Part of whom were educated there: The Hon. and Rev. Preſident Holyoke began with a Prayer, very ſuitable to the Occaſion, and then pronounc'd a very eloquent Oration in Latin; then the Rev. Dr. Wiggleſworth, Holliſian Profeſſor of Divinity, read the Rules and Orders of the late great Benefactor, Mr. Hollis of London reſpecting the Profeſſor of Mathematicks, &c. Mr. Winthrop then repeated and ſubſcribed the Oaths of Allegiance, the Declaration, &c. which were adminiſtred to him by Henry Flynt, Eſq; ſenior Fellow of the College: Then Mr. Winthrop declar'd his Conſent to obſerve ſuch Rules relating to his Conduct, as were preſcribed by Mr. Hollis, to be obſerved by the Profeſſor: Then the Preſident, with the Approbation of the Overſeers, accepted and declared Mr. Winthrop to be Mathematical and Philoſophical Profeſſor of Harvard College. After which, at the Direction of the Preſident, Mr. Winthrop made a very handſome Oration: The Rev. Dr. Sewall, at the Deſire of the Preſident, then prayed; and the Solemnity was concluded with ſinging the five firſt Verſes of the 148th Pſalm. In the Afternoon there was a very plentiful Dinner provided in the Hall, to which all the Gentlemen who attended the Solemnity were invited.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is a Report in Town, that a Ship bound in to Virginia with Palatines is loſt on that Coaſt, but we can ſay nothing of Certainty concerning it, till the Southern Poſt comes in.

Cuſtom-Houſe, PHILADELPHIA, Entred in.

Brigt. Lydia, Samuel Flower, from Liſbon.
Bilander London, Joſhua Pipon, from London.
Ship Betſy, Richard Budden, from London.
Ship Molly, Peter Ganthony, from Liſbon.

Entred out.

Sloop Defiance, Joſeph Myers, for Barbadoes.

Cleared.

Brigt. Britannia, John Bond, to Jamaica.
Ship Ranger, John Hamilton, to Dublin,
Sloop King-Fiſher, Joſeph Worth, to Rhode-Iſland.
Snow Molly, Cornelius Bowne, to South-Carolina.
Snow Higgins, John Ricky, to Dublin.
Ship Elizabeth, William Grieves, to Jamaica.

Snow

Snow Rainbow, Benjamin Chriſtian, to Jamaica.
Ship Fræme-Gally, John Green, to Liſbon.
Sloop Sarah, Arthur Burrow, to Antigua.

ERRATUM.

In our laſt Paper, Paragraph 2d of the Governor's firſt Meſſage, the Words You yourſelves are ſenſible, *ſhould be tranſpos'd, and placed thus,* The Contrary of this, you yourſelves are ſenſible, is evident, ſince, &c.

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RUN away on the 24th of *December* paſt, from *Joſeph Decow*, of *Trenton*, in *Hunterdon* County, *Weſt New-Jerſey*, a Servant Man, named *John Bowis*, by Trade a Shoemaker, of a middle Stature, black complexion'd, and black Eyes: Had on a dark grey Coat, brown Jacket, good Leather Breeches with braſs Buttons, a fine Linnen Shirt, dark grey worſted Stockings, half worn peeked toe'd Shoes, a white Wig, good Hat, and generally wears a Silk Handkerchief looſly ty'd about his Neck. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he is had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, paid by *Joſeph Decow.* *Philad. January* 18. 1738.

WENT away on the 13th Inſt. from *Samuel Wheler's* at *Miamenſin* near *Philadelphia*, one *Edward Lloyd*, an Engliſhman, about 22 Years of Age, of middle Stature, black complexion'd, black hair'd, has ſore Legs, with old brown Leggings and Raggs wrapp'd round 'em: Had on when he went away, an old felt Hat, an old flannel Jacket, old leather Breeches, and old Shoes.

N. B. He hired himſelf for a Month, to the ſaid *Wheler*, and ſet his Barn on Fire.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid *Lloyd* ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, paid by *Samuel Wheler.*

Philad. Jan. 18. 1738,9.

STRAY'D or Stolen, on the firſt of *Nov.* paſt, from *Carpenters* Iſland, a large bay pacing Horſe, about 14 Hands high, branded with G on the off Buttock, with a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Noſe, and his near Foreſoot white. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to the Owner, or to *John Rouſe*, Smith in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, paid by *John Bood.*

Philad. Jan. 18.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber *Samuel Martin*, on the Fourth Day of *October* laſt paſt, being then in *Virginia*, ſign'd and executed a Note to a certain *Thomas Clark*, for the Payment of *Thirty Pounds Pennſylvania* Currency, for which Note I never received any Conſideration: In Order therefore, that no Perſon may be impoſed on by the aforeſaid *Thomas Clark*, in taking an Aſſignment of the Note aforeſaid, I thought proper to give this publick Notice to all Perſons, to caution them againſt taking an Aſſignment of the Note aforeſaid, becauſe neither Law nor Equity will compel me to pay it, ſeeing I have an abſolute Defeazance againſt the ſame.

December 21. 1738. *Samuel Martin.*

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IS removed from the Houſe he lately dwelt in, four Doors nearer the River, on the ſame ſide of the Street.

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*** N. B. *All Perſons indebted to* REES MEREDITH, STEPHEN PAYTON, *and* THOMAS WILLIAMS, *are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts.*

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